Logging in the Northwest.

By RAYMOND M'RRIDE.

the North and Southwest which once produced most of the lumber supply, are now almost destitute of pine and cedar, the woods which once made them famous, and are cutting timber formerly despised. The wellknown logging scenes of the New England States will live only in pictures and history, and when the supply in the Northern Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin forests is exhausted, there is only the Pacific slope on which to depend on the American Across the Great Lakes on the Canadian side lies one of the largest timber reserves in the world. There is a great deal of the timber land of Canada which has not been surveyed yet, so, in spite of the tariff imposed, It is not unlikely that we will be able to draw from Canada for many years after our own supply is exhausted. In fact, much timber cut on the other side of the line has been shipped to this country. It is said that there is a timber belt of at least three thousand miles in Canada. Estimating the amount of timber still standing in the United States, and that which we could draw from our neighbor country, it will be nearly

necessary. Of course the Forestry Department is not idle in the meantime, and active steps are being taken to maintain the reserves and plant new trees.

a century before a substitute will be

When the immensity of the industry forces itself upon the attention, it is little wonder that one is interested in the men who do the actual work. Early in the fall the lumberman sends out his "tote teams," with supplies to last for the season, from the centres of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and he gath-Ars a heterogeneous lot of men, known as "lumber jacks," comprisng men of almost every nation under he sun, who leave civilized life and go back close to "nature's heart" and to labor as did their forefathers in the days before luxuries warped their

Their work, in spite of the many labor-saving devices of the day, is that of the primitive man. The discipline of the camp life is rigid. The men are up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and work from dawn until dark. At night their lights are out at 9. There are no holidays except Sundays. No liquor is sold or allowed to be used in the lumber camp.

The cook and his assistants are the first out in the morning, and have breakfast ready as soon as the men are up. The menu of the camp is very different from that of a few years ago. Now coffee, sugar, condensed milk and cream, unknown luxuries to the camp of even twenty years ago, are daily staples.

Their hard outdoor life strengthens these men physically, and when one sees a large crowd of them eatthe gusto of a schoolboy, while the temperature is sixty degrees below freezing, one is disposed to envy them. The plan of bringing out the midday meal to the men, instead of having them leave their work and trudge back to camp, is a recent idea and saves much time, besides being very pleasing to the men. The cook. ner, "red hot," to the nearest openmen with his whistle, and they sit about on logs or on the snow and partake of dinner utterly disregarding the weather.

It is at the evening meal that you see the men at their best. They relax and thoroughly enjoy themselves. After supper they retire to the bunkhouse and smoke.

One might feel a little "finical" about sleeping in a room after fifty or sixty ill-smelling pipes of all sorts obacco, the odor of which baffles description, but this, like eating out of doors with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero, is an acquired daste.

It is only natural that there should be all kinds of men in a camp-garrulous, noisy men; sullen, morose and reticent men. Sometimes sickness or death reveals the fact that a man who in camp is known as John Smith really was given a name quite different when he came into the world, and perhaps sold his birthright for drink, crime or for some other reason. A camp is usually loyal, though, and John Smith he remains to the end of the chapter if he so desires. Then there is the born entertainer, quite a different sort of a fellow, who always has a story and who is always in demand.

The lumber jack, like the dog with bad name, is often a maligned individual, not being collectively any better or worse than other men. It said that nine out of ten lumber cks are intemperate, and it is certain that the drink habit is the pre vailing evil. The very strictness with which the liquor law is enforced during the long lumbering season seems to foster the desire, and in the spring, when released from the camp, the majority of the men never get be-yond the Bowery district of their possible; a certain degree of perpentown, always conveniently near to their landing place, until every a good bricklayer, who must have ribbon is to put it in a basin of warm cent of their hard earned money is done with his job, leaves it so. And

lumber camps has improved in the plummet and level quite away from ist few years, owing to the distribuon of good literature, missionary forts, and the infusion of a number of better class laborers, notably Fin-

In every camp there is a "general fle to a suit of clothes is kept, and -Carlyle.

The picturesque lumber regions of an account run with every man. Each camp also has its own blacksmith and harness shops; in other words, each camp is a small settlement, complete

within itself. One thing done quite early in the season is the construction of an ice road by means of a large water cart. And this roadway aids greatly the

hauling of logs. The methods of handling and hauling the giant logs differ in different parts of the country. In the South, an axle with the large wheels and the chain are used, in other places oxen are used, in Minnesota and Michigan horses and sleds are used, and an ice road is made at the beginning of the season by means of a sprinkling cart, and in this way it is comparatively easy to draw a load quite a distance to the rollway.

In Oregon and Washington traction engines are used to haul the timber from the cutting points to the place of shipment.

On the great lakes the lumber boats are among the largest of the modern water craft.

It is quite a sight to see two me dium sized horses drawing an immense load of logs with so little anparent effort, this ease being entirely due to the ice roadway spoken of pre-

viously. When the trees are felled and sawed into logs they are skidded into piles by the side of the ice road. This "skidding" is done by means of a small sled, to one end of which the logs are fastened while the other drags upon the ground. Modern skidding is done by means of a skidding machine. Loading logs is an achievement of itself. It is done by means of horses or by a machine. The banking ground, or rollway, is usually beside a river or stream of some kind, down which the logs are floated to a shipping point.

With the breaking up of the ice in the spring these large piles of logs rolled into the stream, to be are brought to the mills. This is a most interesting and exciting time. The drivers, as they are called, the men who guide these immense lots of logs, are necessarily men of strength, quickness of perception and nerve, for it is a very perilous occupation, and in which many lives have been lost. The most expert of these men ride upon the swiftly moving logs, jumping from one to another when the case requires it, and being a sec ond too late will cost them their lives. When, passing through some narrows, a log is caught, causing hundreds of others to pile up, raising the water and forming what is known as a jam, a driver has the opportunity to show his mettle, for this is the real danger. There are what are called 'key logs" in this jam, that is, logs which, if released, will ease the congestion, and it is locating these and releasing them which becomes the ing their dinner in the open with all driver's duty. Sometimes this is not easily done, and frequently a driver loses his life because he is not sufficiently agile to escape, once the fallen giants are released.

In many portions of the country rafts are used, as for instance in the South and on the Columbia River, rafts of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of logs are not uncommon. In with his "run-about," brings the din- the early days on the great lakes rafts were brought down to the harbors of ing, or clearing space, summons the Lake Erie, where the sawmills were located. For the past number of piano otherwise. years, however, the mills have been the lumber is shipped on the boats. There are over 300 lumber boats depending for cargoes on the lumber of bright, clear polish. Northern Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, loading at Duluth, Superior and other points.

Sometimes there is more than a million feet of lumber in one load. and it can be readily estimated what and conditions had been filled with a statement of this kind would mean. when one realizes that there are some dozen or more lumber harbors on the American side of the great lakes. Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Erie and Tonawanda are all large distributing points, and each has received more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber during one shipping season. It would be interesting to figure the number of carloads this would make, estimating the carrying capacity of a car at 40,000 feet .- Scientific American.

Perfection to Be Aimed At.

Alas we know very well that ideals can never be completely embodied in practice. Ideals must ever lie a very great way off, and we will right not intolerable approximation thereto! Let no man, as Schiller says, too querulously "measure by a scale of perfection the meagre products of reality in this poor world of ours." We will esteem him no wise man; we will esteem him a sickly, discon-

tented, foolish man.

And yet, on the other hand, it is never to be forgotten that ideals do exist; that if they be not approximated to at all the whole goes to wreck! Infallibly. No bricklayer builds a wail perfectly perpendicularity suffices him; and he, like yet, if he sway too much from the It is said that the moral status of perpendicular, above all, if he throw him, and pile brick on brick heedless, just as it comes to hand, such bricklayer, I think, is in a bad way. He has forgotten himself; but the law of gravitation does not forget to act on him; he and his wall rush down and become a welter of ruins!

Household Matters.

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One cup sugar, two-thirds cup butter, three eggs, one cup milk, two and one-half cups flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; one quarter cup chocolate, one-half cup of English walnuts, broken up coarsely; cream the butter and sugar together. add the cup of milk, and stir in lightly the flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted. Stir in the chocolate, which has been dissolved by placing in a cup and setting in hot water. Add the nuts, and, last, the eggs, which should be beaten whites and yolks, separately. -New York World.

Peanut Wafers. For peanut jumbles or wafers grind a cupful of roasted and shelled peanuts until fine. Cream a rather liberal fourth of a cup of butter, add half a cupful of sugar, using likewise a liberal measure. Add the peanuts and a cupful of sifted flour. Moisten the mixture with a scant cupful of milk, or enough to make a stiff dough, about like ple crust. Flour a board and rolling pin, then roll out the dough until of waferlike thinness. These jumbles should be so thin after rolling and cutting out, that one can almost see through them. Bake on buttered pans in a brisk oven, taking care that they do not burn. They should bake until a nice brown and should when served be crisp like "snaps." They are delicious with a cup of fresh "brewed" tea and a slice of cream cheese.

Tomato Figs.

Six pounds of tomatoes and three pounds of granulated sugar; select small yellow or red tomatoes; put them in a colander and plunge them into boiling water for a moment. Remove the skins; do not break the tomatoes; cover the bottom of a porcelain-lined kettle with a portion of the sugar; put in a layer of tomatoes and the remainder of the sugar; do not have more than two layers of tomatoes. Place the kettle on a moderate fire and cook slowly until the sugar penetrates the centre of the tomato: lift each tomato carefully with a large fork or spoon, spread them on a granite dish and stand them in the sun for a day or two. Take them in at night before the dew and put them out in the morning. While they are drying sprinkle them several times with granulated sugar When perfectly dry place them be tween layers of waxed paper. If done properly they will keep all winter and are one of the daintiest sweetmeats.-New York World.

DIVERDICAL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER TO THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF TH

Close up all bread and crumbs tight so that mice cannot get into them. Use tin cans and boxes whenever possible.

Cut warm bread and cake with a warm knife, which will keep them from crumbling in the disagreeable way hot bread and cakes have.

Do not fail to close the piano when sweeping the room. The keys be-come gritty when left exposed, and the dust gets in the interior of the

Clean the glass on pictures with located at the shipping points, and benzine, alcohol, or naphtha. If water goes through it will leave a daub or stain. The others give a

One should always wash lemons before using them. What appear to be tiny scales are the eggs of an insect. A vegetable brush is indispensable for such purposes.

Flowers can be beautifully arranged by filling a shallow tin pan with wet earth and sticking the stems in the sand. They will keep as well this way as in the water.

Hang all the kitchen utensils as much as possible in the air, and do not put them up damp. They should be set for a moment on the stove to thoroughly dry, even after they have been wiped.

Arrange the tray for the sick with the daintiest of china and glassware. and have the linen absolutely clean Sick people are apt to be querulous and a fickle appetite may often be tempted by dainty dishes.

Ants may be got rid of by covering a plate with lard and leaving it overnight where they abound. thankfully content ourselves with any morning the plate will be entirely covered, and it is easy to kill the ants by immersing in hot water.

Meat should never be put away in the paper in which it was wrapped, as the paper will absorb much of the fuice. Agate or earthen dishes should be used, as tin injures the flavor of the meat.

A teaspoon of household ammonia in warm suds will clean silver thoroughly, and make it very brilliant, If the silver is chased, use a small brush. Rinse in hot water and dry with a linen towel. Ammonia is also excellent for polishing glassware.

The most satisfactory way to wash water and rub it well with white soap, then wash as you would anything else. While wet iron it on the right side, and when dry rub it as if washing it until all the stiffness has left it, then iron out the wrinkles. Washed in this way, it will look like new ribbon .- New York Globe.

Whether whales and dolphins ever sleep observation so far has been



Glass weights for scales are now in general use in Switzerland.

New York City has one public servant for each seventy inhabitants.

Beira, a little town in Africa, is built almost entirely of galvanized sheet metal.

More than 49,000,000 food animals were slaughtered in the United States during the last calendar year.

Wild animals killed 2084 persons

in India last year, in addition to 23.854 who died from make poison. Ion (meaning violet) was one of the early Kings of Athens; hence the

"City of Ion," or "City of the Violet

Crowned.

Birds, when perched on trees or bushes, are natural weathercocks, as they invariably turn their heads to the wind.

One of the national sports of the mountain canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland, is the stone-throwing contest, in which rocks of great size are thrown for a prize.

J. B. Robinson, an English authority on some South African matters, says there's "something like a million millions' worth of gold" still left in the mines of the Rand.

The purest breed of Arab horses are the Kochlani, whose genealogy has been preserved for 2000 years. They are said to be derived from King Solomon's stables.

It appears that, excluding warships, there were 450 vessels, of 1,-080,087 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended September 30, 1907.

M. Bovet, the director of the postoffice at Lausanne, has addressed a circular to the postal employes in the town warning them that in future toothache will not be considered an excuse for absence from work. They must either get the tooth out or get out themselves.

One of the inmates of Towcester Workhouse, a woman aged eightyfour years, has applied to the board of guardians for an allowance of tobacco. She said she had smoked seventy-one years and missed her pipe so much since entering the house she could not digest her food. The board decided to comply with her request.

With only a home-made telescope, J. E. Mellish, of Cottage Grove, Wis. a farmer's boy, scarcely out of his teens and having only a country school education, has discovered two comets and attracted the notice of the astronomical world. Prominent scientists have become interested in him, and opportunity has been made whereby he can pursue more effectively the study of his favorite sel-

Hotel Life.

For ourselves, we can imagine no ounishment for p value privacy and intimacy and homeliness, and the peculiar arrangement, or even disarrangement, of their own belongings, than to be condemned to pass the term of their natural lives in a great hotel. The marble halls, which once seemed grand, would be come a nightmare of grandiosity. The loneliness of a man among the unceasing multitude of strangers would become intolerable. The graces of the cookery-as they once seemedwould become familiar tricks and a hollow imposture. Life would become a circus without tinsel, a stage without limelight, gingerbread with-

out gilt. We have known an old man who had lived for many years in the same hotel, and he had all the fads and crotchets and selfishness of the worst old fogy in a club. Indeed, he had many more, and worse, for a clubman is restrained by the opinion, if not by the protests, of his fellows; but an old resident in a hotel can hardly be moved from insisting on more than his rights by the combined criticism of all the strangers whose opinion is nothing to him.-London Spectator.

A Sacred Ram's Sad Lot.

That the lot of those animals which were treated as gods in ancient Egypt was not altogether blissful was amply proved by an autopsy performed in Paris on the mummy of a sacred ram recently discovered in the Island of Elephantine.

It was found that the backbone of the poor beast was almost completely solldified. This and other indications, such as the condition of its hoofs, tends to show that the ram was deprived of all movement throughout many years.

The discovery throws instructive light on the conditions to which Egyptian plety condemned the living objects of popular veneration. The business of being a god was evidently anything but gay. Promoted to this high dignity and in consequence closely imprisoned for life in the twilight of a sanctuary, the ram probably discovered, even in those dark ages, that glory was not worth while. New York Times.

One hundred and fifty firemen are amatored on some of the great AmeriLONDON'S "PLACES OF REST."

They are of incalculable Value to the City's Working Men and Women.

Several years ago certain wise philanthropists in London recognized the need of some places of shelter and rest for early morning workers from the suburbs and outlying districts skirting the great city. These city workers often were compelled to wait an hour or two, exposed to the ele-ments and the city's dangers, before the workshops and business houses in which they were employed were opened.

To meet these needs several places which have been described as "places of rest" were opened. Two of these are situated in the very centre of London. One is the Church of All Hallows, London Wall. It is open daily from 6.30 to 9 a. m. to all, irrespective of creed. It is close to the Liverpool street station.

The church is lighted and warmed in winter, sewing is permitted for the girls and women, books are provided for all, and a short service is held at S a. m. A voluntary organist is present every morning, and hymns are sung at intervals. The average daily attendance in this church every week day morning is nearly three hundred men, women and girls,

The church of St. Katharine Coleman, in Fenchurch street, one minute's walk from Fenchurch street station, is open every weekday morning from 7.30 o'clock, especially for the benefit of women and girls who come to the city by workmen's trains and have to wait until their places of work are open. This church, too, is well lighted and warmed, and books and magazines are provided. At 8 o'clock a short, bright service is held, lasting about twenty minutes. There is not the least doubt that these services exercise a beneficial and lasting influence upon the minds of the listeners. As might be expected, they step out from these cosy ad welcome giving churches better able to withstand the temptations and pitfalls which always beset the paths of the young and inexperienced in a great

New York, like London, is rich with missions and charitable institutions, But it is at night that the hundreds of missions, churches and societies do the most good. It is then that they throw wide open their doors to admit those whom fortune has frowned upon and who are anxious even at the last hour for some ray of goodness to brighten their lives .- New York Tri-

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

With a population of 41,000,000, only 441 Japanese have fortunes of \$50,000 or over.

New York city expenses for 1908 will be \$34,500 a day more than they were this year.

Britain owns 7900 of 14,000 large steamers belonging to the twelve leading nations of the world.

New York city surface cars carry as many passengers each day as there are persons living within the borders of California.

London is twelve miles broad one way and seventeen the other. Every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

Greenland glaciers average thousand feet in thickness, move fifty feet a day, and discharge into the sea four square miles of ice yearly one thousand feet thick,

The old headgear which Geronimo, the Indian chief, wore in his last battle with General Miles has been bought by Robert W. Wells of Washington, and will be given to the Smithsonian

New York is the richest state in the Union. Its total assessed valuation for the fiscal year 1906 being \$8,015,-090,722. Pennsylvania comes next, with Massachusetts close after it. Pennsylvania \$4,405,378,339, and Massachusetts \$4,222,281,054.

One of the most durable woods is sycamore. A statue made from it, now in the museum of Gizeh, at Cairo, is known to be nearly six thousand years old. Notwithstanding this great age, it is asserted that the wood itself is entirely sound and natural in appearance.

Why sleeping cars should, as a rule, have always unpronounceable names is one of the mysteries that the travelling public has never solved. In the Grand Central Station at one time last week there were four ears with these names: - "Aurelian." "Eglantine," "Edelweiss" and "Annarello."

The discoverer of the Conneticut was the Dutch navigator Adrian Block, whose name survives in Block Island. In 1614 Block discovered the river and sailed up its course some sixty miles, very nearly to the present northern boundary of the state. The word "Connecticut" is of Indian origin meaning the "Long Tidal River."

Real Cause of Colds

The fact that colds are more com mon in winter than in summer is not due simply to the lower temperature It is mainly because people spend less of their time in the open air. Dreading the chilly air they remain indoors, the health is proportionately ered, and they take cold easily -Casmell's Saturday Journal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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SPORTING BREVITIES.

Jack Martin, the well known jockey, has retired from the turf. Columbia defeated Princeton in basketball by a score of 29 to 15.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was re-elected commodore of the New York Yacht

Dr. E. F. Gleason, of the Boston A. A., won the American amateur trap shooting championship. The Automobile Club of America has offered a trophy for an interna-

tional competition in Florida. George Davis, the star shortstop the White Sox, thinks that Billy Sullivan, the catcher of his team, is the best backstop in America.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered to the Brooklyn Yacht Club a cup valued at \$1000 for an ocean race to Bermuda or elsewhere next season.

Angus Pointer, 2.01%, regarded by horsemen as the best pacer in the country, died at Lebanon, N. H. the property of Senator George E. Whit-Columbia students declare they will have a team next fall which is to be composed entirely of Columbia men, and will be a Columbia team

in everything but name. Willie Shaw, who rode in Germany in 1907 with much success, is spending the winter in this country. He says he will not return to Europe

next season, but will ride here as a free lance. The annual inter-'Varsity Rugby football match was played at Queen's Club, London. Oxford beat Cam-bridge, 17 to 0. The Cambridge eleven was on the defensive through-

out the game. Fred Tenney says the best slider head first the game ever had was Gammons, who played baseball and Another Brown baseball and football product, Dave Fultz, knew more about sliding than anypody now in the

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Frye was made president of the Senate pro tempore.

Congress is expected to take up the ship subsidy question again. Secretary Cortelyou was asked by the Senate to furnish figures bearing on the recent financial stringency.

that a currency bill duced soon after the holiday recess. Senator Tillman in a speech in the efforts to aid the financial stringency.

Senator Aldrich gave assurance

The House passed a bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 purchase of additional seeds for free

Mr. Tillman introduced resolutions calling for information as to corpora-tions engaged in interstate commerce and the liquor traffic.

Indications point to the probability of a reconciliation between John Sharp Williams and De Armond, who engaged in the impromptu fisticuff. The special commission appointed

to investigate the postal facilities in

York City reported to the Senate in favor of a new postoffice build-Representative Frank Clark, Florida, introduced a bill providing for the sale of the Philippine Islands

Japan or some other foreign Power. Senator Bailey is seriously considering the advisability of resigning his seat in the Senate and submitting

his case to another primary contest next summer. A committee presented a memorial to Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon asking an appropriation of \$20,000,000 a year for water-

way improvement. The Committee on Rules was di rected to report what action should be taken to correct the practice of direct communication with the Senate by department heads.

A comparatively young man whose mustache remained jet black while the hair on his head turned white explained the phenomenon, declares the New York Press, by saying it was because his lips enjoyed all the good things of life and his head had to suffer all the troubles.